



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Gabon

President Bongo Links Benelux With Coup Plot

*AB3012133289 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0730 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] The head of state, Omar Bongo, was yesterday the guest of Radio France International's Press Club. President Bongo's statements centered on the rapprochement between the EEC and Eastern Europe, the Angolan conflict, the Chad-Libya dispute, South Africa, and the recently foiled plot in Gabon.

On the first point, the head of state expressed that EEC-Eastern Europe rapprochement may be effected at the expense of Africa. Secondly, he said the settlement of the Angolan conflict was confused at the onset. In another development, he said a meeting on the Chad-Libya conflict will soon be arranged by the OAU ad hoc committee which is chaired by himself. Concerning South Africa, the Gabonese head of state is waiting to see action on the part of President de Klerk before passing any judgement on him. Finally, with regard to the recently foiled plot in Libreville, the Gabonese president pointed accusing fingers at nationals of the Benelux countries.

[Begin recording] [Bongo] All those we know to be donors are mostly nationals of the Benelux countries. They are Belgians, Luxembourgers, and Dutch. We have a list of names, and at this very moment we have already sent to France the rogatory commission with the names of those we know to have either sponsored Mamboundou, or even those who had already chosen their position—since some had already styled themselves permanent secretaries at the presidency of the republic.

[Reporter] Can you confirm today that there was no foreign country behind this plot?

[Bongo] I mentioned the countries a short while ago. I am making no secret of it. I did mention, at least, the countries from which the money was coming. I said they were mostly the Benelux countries. Now, whether or not there were other countries behind the plot, I am not aware. But there are individuals who are citizens of several countries. What does all this mean? Gabon is a rich country. Gabon's wealth is enjoyed by France alone. Therefore, the idea was to put at the head of Gabon a pawn, a man who would be there purely as a matter of formality. Since such a man would have been there only for the formality, he would have done everything to ensure that the Benelux countries had control over Gabon's wealth—its oil, timber, manganese, uranium. This explains it all. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu To Meet UNITA's Savimbi in Kinshasa

*MB0112193389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Zairean President Mobutu says he'll meet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi in Kinshasa tomorrow to discuss reviving a cease-fire agreement on the Angolan civil war.

He said in Kinshasa following a 4-day visit to Zaire by Portuguese President Mario Soares that cease-fire proposals had been submitted to the Angolan Government 2 weeks ago, and that he had received a reply.

He would gauge Dr Savimbi's reaction to the proposals before deciding on the next step.

Savimbi Ready To Sign Cease-Fire

*AB0212190189 Paris AFP in French 1846 GMT
2 Dec 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Dec [date as received] (AFP)—Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], stated here today that he was ready to sign an immediate cease-fire with the Luanda regime.

The leader of the UNITA (armed opposition to the Angolan Government) held two rounds of talks today in Kinshasa with the mediator, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr Savimbi took cognizance of President Mobutu's new cease-fire proposal.

Following the second meeting with the Zairian head of state this evening, Jonas Savimbi told the press that his movement was ready to immediately sign a cease-fire "at anytime and anywhere" in order to put an end to Angola's 14-year-old conflict.

Comments on Airplane Crash

*AB0312143389 Dakar PANA in French 1347 GMT
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Dec (AZAP/PANA)—The leader of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], Mr Jonas Savimbi, stated in Kinshasa yesterday where he arrived on that same day, that his movement was ready to sign an immediate cease-fire, anywhere and at any time, with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] (in power in Angola).

Mr Savimbi stated this after two lengthy audiences granted him in the Zairian capital by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, mediator in the Angolan conflict.

He revealed in the evening that following the first audience with Marshal Mobutu, he contacted his party's base in Jamba to submit to it the terms of the cease-fire

as proposed by President Mobutu to the MPLA authorities on 18 November in Luanda. "At all the levels of the party and the Armed Forces," Mr Savimbi stated, "there was unanimity about President Mobutu's proposals and nothing stands in the way any longer of our immediately signing a cease-fire, which is a precondition for any discussion on the political problems on the future of Angola." Asked to give his viewpoint on a recent pastoral letter by the Angolan bishops calling in particular for the signing of a cease-fire agreement as well as putting an end to the hardship imposed on the Angolan people, Dr Savimbi acknowledged that the call by his country's bishops was intense and that it was important because it came from godly men and not from any political circles.

Mr Savimbi also stated that UNITA supported the call and that it would do everything to put an end to the heavy sacrifices of the Angolan people.

Asked to comment on the accident involving the African plane which crashed early in the week in the southern part of Angola, Dr Savimbi first confirmed the accident and affirmed that the recent allegations of links with Kamina base (Zaire) were only designed to thwart the action of the mediator, Mobutu Sese Seko.

"I have an airport in Jamba," he stated, and an airfield capable of receiving any type of plane. Any assistance, like that of the United States which I do receive, gets to me directly, it does not need to pass through Kamina Base which is an old refrain."

Meets President Mobutu

MB0412061489 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Report by presidential team correspondent Baby Joe]

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] second congress, held this September, decided on certain political and diplomatic efforts. The first such effort was the presidential visit [by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi] to the United States, Europe, and Africa. This was followed by a tour by a UNITA team including Comrades Dr George Valentim and General Toni da Costa Fernandes.

A new step for peace in the Angolan fatherland was taken in Kinshasa on 2 December. The UNITA presidential team arrived in Njili airport early on the morning of 2 December and was welcomed by senior government officials and advisers to His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire. From there the delegation was taken to the official residences.

The UNITA delegation includes President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, Vice President Jeremias Chitunda, and

military intelligence chief General Huambo. After a working lunch, the UNITA presidential team left Kinshasa for Nsele, where President Mobutu Sese Seko often receives foreign officials.

The first meeting began immediately after President Mobutu's welcome of Comrade President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, his distinguished visitor. It should be noted that a FAZA [Zairian Air Force] squadron paid military honors to President Dr Jonas Savimbi.

A working session was held at 1200. It noted that President Savimbi would hold a news conference on the same day at 1800 to discuss major current international issues, notably the reasons for his trip to Zaire; peace in Angola; the Catholic bishops' pastoral letter; and the U.S. aircraft that crashed near Jamba.

The Zairian information minister organized and coordinated this very important news conference, which was held at 1830 and which was attended by national and foreign correspondents. Comrade President Dr Jonas Savimbi touched on a number of issues, some of which we will detail: Let us be (?vigilant) and work with our mediator so that we can demonstrate UNITA's willingness and openness to search for the correct path for peace in our country. Peace in Angola should not depend on people. Peace is a national need.

The Catholic bishops' pastoral letter is a call that must be responsibly and urgently heard. It comes from men of God, not politicians.

Our party and armed forces are prepared to sign a cease-fire at any place and any time suggested by the mediator. We fully support the signing of an effective cease-fire. This is our position: The cease-fire is now.

We have in fact had an accident resulting in several UNITA men and U.S. citizens being killed. Those who speculate that the aircraft flew in from the Kamina Base in Zaire only want to sabotage the mediator's efforts.

Following the news conference, President Mobutu Sese Seko and accompanying Zairian Government officials hosted a magnificent banquet for the UNITA presidential team. The fraternal atmosphere at the banquet was very impressive.

Once again, the future of the Angolan people hinges on the courage of Futungo de Belas [Luanda residential ward], the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] seat of power, to accept the hour for reuniting the great Angolan family.

It should be noted that the presidential team arrived in Ivory Coast yesterday morning, where it was warmly welcomed by senior Ivorian Government officials.

Ethiopia

Ashagre Yigleto Says Observer Issue Resolved

EA0212220589 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] Comrade Ashagre Yigleto said today that during the second round of talks between the Ethiopian Government delegation and the opposition shabiyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] in Nairobi on resolving the problem in autonomous Eritrea peacefully, what had taken up much time and debate had been the issue of the number and identities of the observers. Comrade Ashagre Yigleto, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and deputy prime minister, made the statement on return to Addis Ababa after leading the Ethiopian delegation to the talks held 20-29 November 1989.

Comrade Ashagre stated that during the first preliminary talks held in Atlanta, agreement had been reached on some procedural issues. However, the three main issues crucial to the commencement of the main talks had remained pending, he added.

He noted that during the second round of talks in Nairobi, the main items on the agenda were these pending issues in particular: choosing chairmen-mediators for the main talks and a secretariat which would give support to the mediators, and the number and identities of observers. Comrade Ashagre went on to say that after holding extensive talks on the three main issues for 9 days, it had proved possible to wind up the talks on the basis of the bilateral agreement reached.

Comrade Ashagre further noted that the issue which had taken the longest and which had been exhaustively debated had been that of the number and identities of observers. He said it had been agreed in Atlanta that each side could choose two observers without reservation or restriction. Three more would be chosen jointly from among the six countries named to host the talks, to bring the number of observers to seven. On the basis of the principle agreed on earlier and which were again accepted during the talks, it had been possible to choose the observers, he elaborated.

Rebels Report Air Raid on Provincial Capital

EA0212155289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] The Dergue's fighter aircraft bombed the town of Adigrat [capital of Agame Province], in Tigray Region. In this (?third) raid on Adigrat, two Dergue POW's were wounded and six residential houses and one school were destroyed. Domestic animals also suffered.

Mengistu Congratulates Romania's Ceausescu

EA2912184389 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 25 Nov 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today sent heartfelt congratulations on the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee.

In the message he sent on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, people of Ethiopia, and on his own behalf, Comrade President Mengistu said that the comprehensive construction efforts made by the Romanian people, who had carried their revolution forward with an antifascist and anti-imperialist position since securing their national independence, was praiseworthy.

The comrade president noted that the steps taken regarding the socialist construction of the people, and the results achieved, particularly since the ninth RCP congress, through the wise leadership of Comrade Nicolae and the forthright efforts of the party, should be highly esteemed.

The comrade president stated that the 14th congress, which ended successfully, would perform a great role through the directives it issued and the strategies it mapped out in further accelerating and promoting the all-around progress and development of Romania.

The comrade president expressed the strong wish for the further strengthening of the ever-growing friendship of the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries. He wished Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu good health, and peace and prosperity to the friendly people of Romania.

Protocol Signed With Romanian Communist Party

EA3011141789 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Nov 89

[Text] A 2-year protocol between the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and the Romanian Communist Party [CP] Central Committee was signed in Bucharest during the week.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee, and deputy prime minister, who led a delegation to Romania which discussed the relations between the two parties. Earlier, the delegation representing the WPE Central Committee, attended the Romanian CP 14th congress.

In addition, the delegation handed Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam's message to the head of state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and briefed him on the current objective realities of our country.

Comrade Ceausescu expressed his gratitude for the representation of the WPE at the Romanian CP congress,

Comrade Alemu said. Comrade Alemu went on to say that Comrade Ceausescu expressed his respect and admiration to the Ethiopian people and our party, and support for our revolution, and that he views with admiration Ethiopia's efforts to bring about peace in the country.

Comrade Alemu said that the delegation took the opportunity to meet and hold talks with party representatives who had come to attend the congress and briefed them on the activities being carried out by the Ethiopian Government to solve peacefully the problems in the northern part of our country. Comrade Alemu was welcomed by Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, Politburo member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

Kenya

Sudanese Government-SPLA Peace Talks Open 1 Dec

Carter Outlines Objectives

AB0112121089 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT
1 Dec 89

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 1 (AFP)—A cease-fire in the war in Sudan is the main objective of both the Khartoum government and Sudanese rebels in peace talks which opened formally here, said former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Carter, who will chair a first session of talks here Saturday, [2 December] said the government and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had agreed that the "basic purpose" of talks was to reach a cease-fire agreement.

This would also allow resumption of relief flights into southern Sudan, suspended by the military government following a new outbreak of hostilities last month, disrupting an effective six-month cease-fire.

Khartoum said Wednesday [29 November] that its forces had recaptured the eastern town of Kurmuk, taken October 30 by rebels, who had again retaken the initiative on the ground.

Mr. Carter, who met privately with the two sides Saturday [as received], said he had noted a "demonstrable determination" on both sides to have peace and there was a "high expectation of success."

The closed-door talks would have to resolve three basic issues before a ceasefire could go into effect, Mr. Carter said.

Of these the most important and the most difficult was the issue of whether Islamic Shari'a law would be applied on a national basis or opted for by individual states or provinces within the country, he said.

The SPLA has been fighting since 1983 for a secular state in Sudan to free the mainly Christian and animist south from Islamic domination by the north.

Mr. Carter said the other two issues were Sudan's military alliances with Libya and Egypt, which the SPLA wants to see abrogated, and the lifting of emergency laws in effect in Sudan.

The talks would then move on to discuss the holding of a constitutional conference to write a permanent constitution for approval by Sudanese people.

Mr. Carter said more people had perished last year in the war in Sudan than in all other wars in the world combined.

One quarter of a million people had died, "some directly through bullets, mines and shells, but the tragedy is that many more died indirectly from starvation and disease as an indirect result of the war," he said.

His words were echoed by leaders of both delegations.

Head of the government delegation Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah of the Revolutionary Command Council said the junta's objective was to end this "atrocious war," which had claimed 259,000 lives in the south of the country, displaced 3.5 million people and cost Sudan half a million U.S. dollars a day.

Colonel Khalifah said his government held a six-week peace conference in Khartoum starting September 9, which had submitted comprehensive recommendations for peace.

These "would realise justice in the sharing of power, distribution of national revenue and resources and cater for a preserve cultural diversity [as received], freedom of faith and beliefs and religious practice."

The peace conference was held without the participation of the SPLA.

Leader of the SPLA delegation Lam Akol Ajawin said his movement remained committed to the creation of a Sudan in which religion "is the individual's moral and personal law and a matter between him and his God. This is because we believe that religion cannot play a positive role in any state legislation."

The SPLA leader John Garang put forward a four-point proposal for Sudan, which called for setting up an interim broad-based government of national unity, merging of SPLA forces with the regular Army, the holding of a constitutional conference and of general elections.

Sudan's junta leader General Umar Hasan al-Bashir, who seized power in Khartoum on June 30, arrived here Wednesday [29 November] to observe a two-day summit starting Thursday of the Preferential Trade Area of eastern and southern African states. It was not known if he would play any role in the talks here.

Mr. Carter said he would chair only the opening sessions of the talks after which both sides had said they wanted to negotiate directly with each other.

They will be held at the same secret location named by Mr. Carter as the "Peace House", where he chaired successful preliminary talks ending Tuesday [28 November] between the Ethiopian Government and Eritrean rebels.

No discussions are planned for Friday since it is the Moslem day of prayer.

Sudanese Delegates Address Talks

*EA0112212589 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Nairobi, 1 December (SUNA)—The second round of official negotiations between the government and Garang's movement opened in Nairobi today. This morning's session was addressed by Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the Revolution Command Council and leader of the government delegation; Dr Lam Akol, leader of the movement's delegation; and the representative of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

In his address to the session, Col Khalifah said the government of the National Salvation Revolution was working hard to put an end to the horrible war [word indistinct] which had cost the lives of 209,000 citizens in the south, with another 34,000 falling victim to military operations. The leader of the government delegation said the war had prompted 3,500,000 citizens to migrate from the south to the north of the country. He said the war was costing Sudan 1,000,000 pounds per day and had caused the suspension of development projects.

Col Khalifah went on to say that the government had lost \$3 billion worth of income from oil which should have been extracted since 1986. He stressed that the government was keen to preserve the country's unity; to achieve balanced development and a just distribution of resources; and fully recognizing the diversity of cultures, religions, and traditions in Sudan. He gave an account of the steps the National Salvation government had taken toward peace since it came to power. Col Khalifah thanked former American President Carter for taking an interest in the issue and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi for hosting the delegation.

Speaking at the beginning of the session, Joseph Muliro, the Kenyan assistant foreign minister, said on behalf of the Kenyan president that the world was very hopeful that these negotiations would bring about peace. He said a great responsibility for the future of Sudan and Africa was vested in the participants of the negotiations.

In his address to the session, former American President Carter praised the resolutions adopted by the national peace dialogue conference recently convened in Khartoum. He said these resolutions were fit to serve as a basis for a discussion of the root causes of the Sudanese problem, particularly those affecting the distribution of

resources and authority and the preservation by the various regions of their cultural diversity. He said he hoped that the two sides would arrive at a just peace, conducive to the creation of a united Sudan in which peace, liberty, and equality for all is guaranteed.

He said one of the most important points to be discussed would be that of the laws by which the state would rule in Sudan; whether these laws would be religious or not, whether any region would have the right not to enforce laws of a religious nature, and whether a citizen had the right to voice his opinion in this respect. He said the negotiations would deal with the subject of the military agreements Sudan had signed with Egypt and Libya, and also with the lifting of the state of emergency.

Carter referred to the importance of convening the constitutional conference and resuming relief operations in the south. He said the meeting would try to fix a date and venue for the constitutional conference and to agree on the manner of choosing those to attend it, inasmuch as the task of the conference was to arrive at a constitution which is acceptable to all the Sudanese people and which preserves the interests of the nation.

Carter expressed the hope that the two sides would reach an agreement on the resumption of relief so as to avert suffering by the innocent. This should be linked to a cease-fire which would be observed by both sides.

Meanwhile, Dr Lam Akol, leader of the movement's delegation, said the (?movement) had come to the negotiations with high hopes of arriving at a just peace. He went on to say that the (?movement) believed that the conflict could be resolved purely by political means, because the conflict had arisen as a result of political differences. He said the movement had negotiated with all the Sudanese political parties in the past with the exception of the National Islamic Front, which had contrary ideas.

Dr Akol stressed that the earlier negotiations had resulted in the signing of the well-known November agreement between Garang's movement and the Democratic Unionist Party. Dr Akol said the movement stood for a united Sudan in which all were equal and religion and the law were not used to [word indistinct] the people.

The leader of the movement's delegation went on to say that the movement hoped that the government delegation had come to the negotiations believing that all the political forces in Sudan should participate in the peace process. He said: We are gathered together as Sudanese people without pressure or prompting from any foreign quarter. He said the movement believed that the practical program it had offered the government during the round of negotiations held in Addis Ababa last August served as a suitable basis for achieving a just peace. Dr Akol said the government's suspension of relief operations had caused much suffering to citizens in the south. He urged international forces to put pressure on the

Sudanese Government to permit the unhampered passage of relief supplies through the corridors of peace which had been agreed on.

In conclusion, the leader of the movement's delegation thanked President Carter and the Kenyan president for having coordinated their efforts to bring about a meeting between the two sides.

Bilateral negotiations will resume behind closed doors tomorrow at a sealed-off location, described by President Carter as the house of peace. The government side will be represented by the leader of its delegation, Col Khalifah; Mr Matthew Obur; Air Force Major Gen 'Abd-al-Khaliq Ibrahim; Brigadier Kamal Ali; Colonel Hasan Dahawi; Mr Gajuk; Mr Lawayada; Ghazawi Salah al-Din; Dr 'Abd-al-Sami 'Umar; 'Abdallah Idris; Ambassador 'Ali Numayri; and Mr (?Andrew Kwach).

No time limit for ending the negotiations has been fixed.

Carter Comments on 2 Dec Talks

AB0212164089 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT
2 Dec 89

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 2 (AFP)—Sudan is to convene a conference of international relief agencies in Khartoum to assure resumption of relief flights into Sudan, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter told a press conference here Saturday.

The Khartoum government on November 3 suspended flights into south Sudan from Kenya and Uganda under the U.N.-spearheaded Operation Lifeline Sudan after the October 30 bombing of Yirol in south Sudan, which killed five civilians.

Rebels, who control the town, blamed the government for the bombing.

Mr. Carter, who Saturday chaired a first session of peace talks here between Sudan's military government and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said discussions had opened in a "good atmosphere."

The former president said he met late Friday with Sudan's junta leader General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, who has since left Nairobi but was here to observe a summit of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of eastern and southern African states.

Gen al-Bashir was willing to allow flights to resume provided no military weapons, ammunition or military equipment were concealed in aircraft flying into south Sudan and relief routes were honoured by the SPLA, Mr. Carter said.

The SPLA had guaranteed to respect "corridors of tranquility" for delivery of supplies by air, land and along the Nile River, Mr Carter said, adding that the Khartoum conference would be held Monday "or one or two days later."

Leader of the SPLA delegation Lam Akol denounced Khartoum's suspension of relief flights at the formal opening of talks here Friday and accused the government of using food as a weapon. Chief of operations for the United Nations relief programme in south Sudan Vincent O'Reilly told journalists that the U.N. would, in Khartoum, repeat its offer to certify that relief flights were not abused by transport of military equipment.

Mr. Carter said the two sides had Saturday discussed the "major issues constructively and forcefully."

The basic dividing issues was Islamic sharia law, which he said had been discussed all morning but with no solution yet to the problem.

The SPLA has been fighting since 1983 for a secular state throughout Sudan to free the mainly Christian and animist south from religious domination from the north and wants to see shari'a law removed from the statute book.

Mr. Carter said there was "a great deal of common ground," with government and rebels agreeing that they wanted a united and not a divided Sudan and to defend religious and other human rights.

They also agreed to work out a process for writing a constitution to be submitted to the Sudanese people for agreement. Mr. Carter, who chaired eight days of talks here between the Ethiopian Government and the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) is scheduled to leave Sunday for his home town of Atlanta, Georgia.

The Sudan peace talks are to continue here without a chairman or mediator.

Sudan Agrees To Relief Flights

EA0212201889 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1727 GMT
2 Dec 89

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Dec (SUNA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, Revolution Command Council [RCC] chairman, has (?announced his agreement) to the resumption of the relief operations to the affected areas [word indistinct] in the southern part of the country provided that special guarantees are forthcoming. This was revealed by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter during a news conference in Nairobi this afternoon in Nairobi. He said the guarantees demanded by the government [words indistinct] the holding of a conference in Khartoum for the relief organizations to give clear guarantees that relief aircraft would transport no weapons, ammunition, or military equipment to the south. It would also have to be guaranteed that the peace routes agreed on be used so as to avoid harm to relief workers.

The former U.S. President expressed his [word indistinct] for Lt Gen 'Umar's proposals, describing them as very reasonable. He said he had informed the international relief organizations about them.

In a statement (the read to) the news conference, President Carter said following a prolonged meeting yesterday with Lt Gen 'Umar and Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the RCC and leader of the government delegation to the negotiations with the movement in Nairobi, he had informed the leaders of Garang's movement about this. They had reassured him that they would respect the agreement on corridors of tranquility regardless of the military situation outside those corridors. Carter explained that the commitment involved all the roads and air corridors agreed on.

Carter went on to say that Col Khalifah had stressed to him the need to [word indistinct] operation and [word indistinct] food supplies out of concern for civilians who had fled to the north, which was a matter of great concern to him, as he was responsible for relief and aid. Carter said the Sudanese Government understood the need to open up new corridors to be agreed on in the light of past experience. The government also understood the importance of just distribution between the areas controlled by the government forces and [words indistinct] which are under the movement's forces.

Carter said at the news conference that the Sudanese Government believed that certain excesses had been perpetrated in the course of relief operations and that weapons had reached Sudan by parachute. Some towns had also been raided, prompting the government to suspend relief operations. Carter said Lt Gen 'Umar was being logical in his demands that certain conditions be met. He expressed the hope that agreement would be reached in the forthcoming conference of the international organizations in Khartoum.

Mr Fadl al-Sayyid Abu Qusaysah, deputy commissioner for refugees, also spoke at the news conference. He said the conference of the donor organizations would be held in Khartoum the day after tomorrow, Monday, 4 December. He said the National Salvation government had stressed since its assumption of power the need to transport relief supplies to those in need in the affected areas. The government had also been keen to see peace prevail in Sudan. He reviewed the government's measures and efforts in this regard.

The deputy commissioner for refugees added that the government expected the other side to adhere to the cease-fire announced by the government and which had been renewed four times. He said, however, that in spite of that, aggression had been committed against the town of Rumbek in Bahr al-Ghazal region, while Kurmuk in the southeastern part of the country in the central region had been occupied and the town of Kajo Kaji besieged. The government had to respond to this aggression.

He said that in order to ensure that no harm befell relief workers, the government had resorted to a temporary suspension of relief simply (out of concern) for the citizens living in the war zones. The government would strive with the donor countries to find a new atmosphere

for and a new approach to transporting relief supplies (in spite of) the recent attacks on the Armed Forces [words indistinct].

Ashagre Urges EPLF To Choose Observer

EA0112134989 Nairobi KNA in English 1950 GMT
30 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi 30 Nov (KNA)—The leader of the Ethiopian government delegation to the peace talks just ended in Nairobi, Dr. Ashagre Yigletu, has thanked the Kenyan Government for hosting and supporting the preliminary talks.

Addressing a press conference at the Ethiopian Embassy today, Dr Ashagre, who headed the Ethiopian delegation, said his government was committed to the quest for peace in the Eritrean region, and Ethiopia as whole and will do anything to achieve this end.

He called upon the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) to express their commitment to peace by avoiding engaging in any delaying tactics which may only result in further postponement of the talks. He said the main talks are scheduled to start in two months' time. He wished the EPLF to hasten with their choice of a second observer so that the talks are not unnecessarily delayed.

He explained that, according to the signed accord, the two parties involved were required to nominate two observers each, but EPLF's second choice, the United Nations, declined the offer. This then required them to elect an alternative member, which they have not done so far.

Flanked by Mr Merid Bekele, an assistant minister in the Addis Ababa Parliament, the leader of the delegation stressed that his government wanted a quick solution to the war that has dragged on for the last 28 years, saying that its end was for the good of Africa as a whole.

Sideline Meetings at Trade Area Summit Reported

Sudanese, Ugandan Presidents Meet

EA0112102989 Khartoum SUNA in English 1615 GMT
30 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi, 30 Nov (SUNA)—The chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Gen 'Umar al-Bashir, has extended an invitation to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to visit Sudan. Al-Bashir met here today with Yoweri Museveni in the margin of the meeting of the Preferential Trade Area summit started here yesterday [as received]. Al-Bashir stressed the necessity of strengthening relations between the two countries and exchange of visit.

Al-Bashir Briefs Mugabe

*EA 112134589 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT
30 Nov 89*

[Text] Nairobi, 30 Nov (SUNA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, National Salvation Revolution Command Council chairman, and the Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe, held a lengthy discussion here this evening. Lt Gen al-Bashir clarified after the meeting that he had presented an adequate explanation on the current developments in Sudan to President Mugabe. He also discussed the results of the deliberations and recommendations of the national dialogue conference on peace issues.

Lt Gen al-Bashir added that he had made corrections for the Zimbabwean president to the false information given by the movement's delegation during its tour of southern African countries, led by John Garang.

President Mugabe explained that he had a deep concern for the Sudanese issue, and, after getting more briefing on the false information, he had promised to offer assistance to Sudan in its endeavors to achieve peace and stability. He expressed his great joy concerning the meeting which will be held between the government and the movement delegations tomorrow.

De Klerk, Delegation Return From Ivory Coast

*MB0212163589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1626 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 2 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and his delegation returned from the Ivory Coast on Saturday [2 December] confident that the visit was an overwhelming success, which will contribute to better relations throughout Africa.

It was the first official state visit by a South African head of government to post-independence Africa.

Mr de Klerk left the Ivory Coast promising that he would be leading his country to a totally new dispensation "in which all South Africans will be free".

His government had also set its sights on normalising relations with as many African states as possible, and believed that the long standing contact and dialogue with the Ivory Coast would probably make it one of the first to enter into formal diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Membership of the OAU would have to flow naturally from such normalised relations, he said.

Mr de Klerk made it clear at a press conference held shortly before his departure from Yamoussoukro, that there was no question of his having asked President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the doyen of African statesmen, to use his considerable influence to promote South Africa's cause with other African leaders.

"No doubt, with the background knowledge I have given him, he will inform them of his conclusions and interpretations of our discussions.

"I must stress that we do not want to use any president or head of state for our purposes. It will be improper to ask a head of state to act as an agent for your country," President de Klerk said.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, also responded to a questioner regarding trade and aid by saying that his government did not speak of aid.

"It is a colonial term. We speak of economic co-operation, which is always in the interests of both South Africa and any other state which wishes to cooperate economically and technologically. We do so as equals and as Africans," he said.

Trade between the two countries was not big enough and he hoped it would grow.

When President de Klerk was asked, by a local journalist, whether he did not feel himself caught between the two fires of black nationalism and right-wing anti-reformist elements, he answered "no".

"I do not feel caught," he said. "and not between two fires. As far as fires are concerned, we intend to put them out."

There would always be elements who thought that a government was moving either too fast or too slow.

"No government can satisfy everybody, but what is important is that I have no doubt that the overwhelming majority of South Africans support the process started in South Africa.

"There is a spirit of hope, and people are reaching out to each other in South Africa.

"Good progress is being made, and this is realised across the world. We will not allow those elements which want to see us fail to upset this process."

He said he looked forward to the day when a similar Ivorian delegation would be welcomed in South Africa.

The De Klerk visit once again dominated the news, with the largest daily newspaper *FRATERNITE MATIN* devoting its entire front page and several inside pages to photographs and reports of the visit.

"Enthusiastic and Warm Welcome" was the banner headline of the front page. "Long Live Dialogue", "The Age and the Time of Truth" and "An Eagerly Awaited Press Conference" were the headlines over the four full pages of coverage given inside.

The reports stressed that President Houphouet-Boigny had, in the long sessions of talks which ended well after midnight on Saturday morning, used the opportunity to encourage Mr de Klerk to carry on with reform, the dismantling of apartheid and the freeing of Nelson Mandela.

Mr de Klerk said he found in their "extremely interesting and far-ranging" discussions that his host was deeply interested in South Africa and held constructive views regarding the steps which had been taken by his (De Klerk's) government.

"It was my pleasure to meet the doyen of Africa, who played such an important role in Africa for such a long time.

"I had the advantage of being able to listen to the interpretations of President Houphouet-Boigny's experience also on the European situation." They had analysed the implications of the recent developments there for the African Continent.

President Houphouet-Boigny, along with Leopold Senghor, had the distinction of serving in the French cabinet for seven years.

Mr de Klerk said he was particularly impressed with the investment in education, and said that the Ivorian president had in his wisdom prepared his country and its people for the new age which was dawning upon Africa by also investing in technology and technical training.

South Africa's contribution in technology, particularly in the field of mining prospects in the Ivory Coast, had been one of the items discussed along with wild life conservation.

End of Cross-Border Military Raids Vowed

*MB0312091589 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
3 Dec 89 p 1*

[By Sarah Sussens]

[Text] Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has committed the South African Defence Forces [SADF] to a vastly reduced role in national and subcontinental politics.

In a speech at a passing-out parade in Oudtshoorn yesterday, General Malan said the SADF would no longer engage in cross-border raids and there was no reason to support anti-government groups in neighbouring countries.

He said the army welcomed the re-structuring of the National Management System [NMS] as it "took the pressure of them."

"During the height of the revolutionary climate in the mid-1980s...the security forces, and specifically the army, went out of their way to stabilise and normalise the situation. This led to a situation where, strictly speaking, we were performing tasks that did not fall within the ambit of our duties," he said.

"And it is for exactly this reason that the NMS will be restructured."

He said the NMS was not a creation of the army and any reports of tensions between him and the State President were untrue. The army had welcomed the announcement by Mr de Klerk.

Although General Malan has hinted that the controversial raids will end, this is the first time he had directly spelt out such a move.

He said this "particular role" of the SADF was no longer necessary: "Over the last few decades the situation demanded that the SADF engage in cross-border operations, not only in Angola but in other countries. These were preventative measures aimed at flushing out revolutionaries and terrorists," he said.

Speaking about the political situation in southern Africa, General Malan said the Frontline States had "lost the ability" to continue their struggle against South Africa.

He said the decline of Marxism had brought about a desire to find new ways of development, and in this respect South Africa was eager to assist.

"The SADF accepts that there are groups in conflict in some of our neighbouring countries and that they must find ways to sort out their own differences."

Any groups or individual from South Africa who interfered in the politics of neighbouring countries did so without Government approval, he said.

Talks Held With French Envoys on Comoros Situation

*MB0412062889 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] South African and French diplomats in the Comoros have met to discuss the situation in the Indian Ocean island group following the assassination of President Abdallah Abderemane last week.

Diplomatic sources on the island say the two governments have offered a large sum of money to mercenary Presidential Guard leader Bob Denard to quit the islands. One diplomat says Denard is controlling and manipulating the acting president, Said Djohar.

It is believed the Presidential Guard assassinated Abderemane because he planned to expel them from his country.

Government Suspends Cooperation

*MB0412080889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0806 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 4, SAPA—South Africa has suspended assistance to the Presidential Guard of the Comoros, as well as other co-operation with that country, pending a resolution of the current conflict there.

This was announced in Pretoria on Monday [4 December] by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha said in a statement that in the light of the "tragic events" which led to the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah, the SA [South African] Government had decided:

- To suspend the assistance to the Presidential Guard and other co-operation to the Comoros which had in the past been rendered at the request of the late President Ahmed Abdallah, "pending a resolution of the current situation."
- To call for the immediate departure from the Comoros of all expatriate elements "who obviously do not enjoy the support of the majority of the Comorians and who prevent the exercise by the people of the Comoros of their democratic right to self-determination."
- To support all efforts aimed at allowing the people of the Comoros to decide their own future in a "peaceful and democratic manner without outside involvement."

Mr Botha also announced South Africa's future involvement in the Comoros would be aimed "solely at co-operating with the democratically-elected leaders of the

Comoros in further the well-being of the people of the islands and strengthening the ties between the two countries."

South Africa was exchanging information with all parties on a continuous basis regarding the situation in the Comoros.

"At this stage calm prevails on the islands and we have no cause for concern. It is trusted that the peace will not be disturbed," Mr Botha concluded.

29 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB2911124389

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Possesses Reform 'Sense of Urgency'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 November in its page 6 editorial says "it is just as well that the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has made it clear that unrealistic expectations have been generated overseas by his reforms." "South Africa's unique and complex racial problems cannot be solved by the wave of a magic wand. Time is needed for talks about talks before the negotiations can get going; it needs even more time to achieve any solution that will be acceptable to reasonable people of all races. But at least the State President has a sense of urgency; he does not intend to allow matters to drag on and on as if we have all the time in the world."

THE STAR

Cabinet Control of National Security Welcome—"Heartily to be applauded is the news that the Government is taking control of national security out of the hands of 'securocrats' and returning it to the Cabinet," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 November in a page 34 editorial. "Military influences on ruling structures are inappropriate for a Western-style democracy, even a very aspirant one like ours. Some of the military top brass seem imbued with the highest intentions of 'winning hearts and minds'. But many others, we fear, also practised the cynical corollary—that when you have a populace by the throat, hearts and minds will follow."

BUSINESS DAY

Free Settlement 'Staging Post' to End of Group Areas—"The announcement of the first four free settlement areas has brought a predictable response—rejection by the political left, cries of rage from right-wing whites, some praise from those who stand to benefit, and warnings that such piecemeal change will create more problems than it will solve," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 November. President de Klerk "knows what he has to do, and he does not lack courage." "While it may not have been government's intention, free settlement areas

must inevitably be no more than a staging post on the way to an open society and an end to group areas."

De Klerk Curbs Excessive Military Influence—"It did not take President de Klerk long to start dismantling his predecessor's imperial presidency; now he is curbing the excessive military influence the Botha era encouraged," observes a second editorial on the same page. "Under President Botha the military spread its tentacles into matters far beyond military concern. If President de Klerk confines the generals to defending the country and stops them meddling in political policy, he will be freer to consult civilians of all races before taking decisions for which he, after all, carries the can."

SOWETAN

Government Not Interested in Eradicating Apartheid—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 November in its page 8 editorial remarks that the government "is interested mainly in reforms to apartheid and not in eradicating it. The National Party has always been obsessed with race, and this obsession is the cornerstone of apartheid. It persists even under De Klerk's new deal." SOWETAN says the most "disturbing thing" about the De Klerk interview with THE WASHINGTON POST was that he "repeatedly sought to lower what he said were unrealistic expectations generated overseas by the flurry of reform measures he had implemented since coming to power. The world is now being quietly prepared for a major let-down. As the National Party is working on that, it should also be calculating the consequences for this country."

CAPE TIMES

Constitutional Assembly Talks 'Encouraging'—"The Namibian Constitutional Assembly has begun its work in Windhoek in most encouraging fashion, adopting without dissent a commendable set of democratic principles," says Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 24 November in a page 6 editorial. "To the surprise of some, it was SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] which proposed that this eight-point document be adopted, as drafted by the Western Contact Group in 1982 in consultation with all parties."

Region Looks to De Klerk for Peace, Prosperity—"Mr de Klerk has inherited a Pandora's box of dirty tricks from his predecessor, including a legacy of economic destabilisation of the subcontinent which was carried to extraordinary lengths of military overkill," writes Gerald Shaw in his Political Survey column on the same page. Shaw points out De Klerk's "profound respect for the law," and that "the region is looking to him to lead southern Africa into a new era of peace and prosperity, built on the foundations of the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights, including the right to life itself."

Government Must Bring Hit Squad Inquiry Into Open—Referring to allegations of police death squads a page 10 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 27 November says: "If agents of the government indeed

have bloody hands, the only way to start exorcising that evil is to bring it into the open and punish those responsible, no matter who they are. If the allegations are untrue, then that must be established beyond doubt. President de Klerk owes that to the families of the murder victims, to the people allegedly implicated in the murders, to the SAP [South African Police], to his government and to the country."

State Power To Intervene on 'Crucial' Issues—"Government's declaration of Bokburg's central business district as an open area is yet another welcome step worthy of repetition throughout the nation," declares a second editorial on the same page. "The move is a practical demonstration of government's power to intervene on crucial issues when it wants to."

TRANSVALER

Free Settlement Areas Welcomed—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 27 November in a page 6 editorial welcomes the establishment of the first four free settlement areas, saying the "basis for this is the recognition of the individual's basic right to decide where he wants to live. This naturally also implies an individual has the right to decide he does not want to live in a free settlement area. Whether the decision should be left entirely to the individual or whether the state should have a say in the matter is the core argument surrounding the Group Areas Act. The question now is whether the establishment of free settlement areas should be the practice run for the eventual abolishment of the Group Areas Act." TRANSVALER believes the establishment of free areas "is the beginning of a whole set of adaptations that can only succeed if approached with the right attitude. To play petty politics with this will only complicate the process of changeover."

DIE BURGER

U.S. Congress More 'Moderate' on Sanctions—"Typical of the more moderate attitude toward South Africa in the West since Mr F.W. de Klerk assumed the reins of government, is the result of the U.S. Congress session this week," notes a page 26 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 24 November. "Although new sanctions legislation against the Republic was proposed earlier this year by the Congress, the session ended without any further punitive measures being accepted." "The U.S. and the rest of the world must recognize that South Africa cannot allow the outside world to dictate the pace of its reform. The best way they can help reform is to abandon all punitive measures."

DIE BURGER

Preparations for Talks Increase—"There can be no doubt about the government's commitment to negotiations," affirms Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans

on 27 November in a page 12 editorial. "The government is continuously involved in talks with black leaders and other interest groups, while Minister Gerrit Viljoen, the head government negotiator, is also busy. But there is also movement in black ranks." Inkatha recently "took important decisions on negotiations. Especially significant is the fact that Inkatha, under the leadership of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has committed itself unconditionally to talks." "There are also stirrings among those under the ANC [African National Congress] flag. With the failure of the armed struggle against the country and pressure from various quarters for a new strategy, incisive talks in the ANC are apparently underway." "This is merely the start of a long process, but it is positive that the signs of progress with the preparations are getting stronger."

BEELD

CP Victories Cause 'Embarrassment'—"If there is one thing the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr A.P. Treurnicht, wished would be different is the victories the Conservative Party achieved sporadically in city council elections," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 28 November in a page 12 editorial. "Look at the embarrassment it has caused the party to try to convert its daydreaming into deeds in the clear daylight of the South African reality."

THE NAMIBIAN

Rumors of Dirk Mudge Resignation—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 24 November: "Rumours abound that Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Chairman, is serious about resigning this time, and I wouldn't be taken aback if SWAPO's surprise move in the Constituent Assembly had something to do with it. If ever the wind was taken out of DTA sails, it was when Theo-Ben Gurirab proposed the incorporation of the 1982 Principles into the constitution of an independent Namibia." "The DTA did not care much for principles of any kind when it attempted to rule this country from the apron-strings of South Africa; but things are inclined to look different if your own supporters are suddenly faced with things like detention without trial and sham elections."

Discarding of Bill of Rights Unlikely—The page 7 editorial says: "We are happy that the 1982 Constitutional Principles are to be incorporated into an independence constitution for Namibia. We are pleased too that fundamental human rights are to be guaranteed." THE NAMIBIAN is "aware that constitutions and bills of rights can easily be torn up and discarded, but we do not believe this will be the case in Namibia. The years of colonialism created such an awareness among the population after their rights were consistently violated, that it would be a hard task to take back what has finally been given."

30 Nov Press Review

MB3011144789

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Days of Generals Over—The Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 November in a page 6 editorial notes: "The ending of the National Security Management System has been widely welcomed. The system may have been necessary at the height of the unrest, since it not only dealt with security matters but also communal and welfare problems. At best the system helped to restore order in the townships and defuse situations by helping to clean up areas and provide facilities the absence of which was exploited by the radicals. At worst it was regarded as a military-police system for controlling the townships. In the place of the National Security Management System, Mr de Klerk has opted for a less structured mechanism of coordinating committees firmly under Cabinet control." "The days of the generals are over and the country returns fully to civilian rule."

THE STAR

Gold Price Creating Euphoria—"Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of gold's rapid advance over the past 10 weeks is that no convincing reasons have been given to explain its strength," observes the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 November in a page 28 editorial. "The South African monetary authorities are commendably keeping a level head by ruling out the prospective gold bonanza until it actually materialises. This is in marked contrast to the euphoria of John Citizen who, after years of economic hardship, is fondly hoping for a golden lifebelt."

Labor Violence Must Stop—In a second editorial on the same page, THE STAR states: "It is an unfortunate fact of South African life that thuggery is too often synonymous with labour disputes, but the number of incidents which have occurred during the month-old SATS [South African Transportation Services] stoppage and the seven-week-old SA Breweries strike is reaching intolerable levels. Mounting bitterness and frustration—and empty pockets—can only exacerbate the situation. There is clearly a need for a higher police profile than has so far been evident." "The unions, too, could do more to impress on the workers that murders, assaults and arson do nothing to promote their case."

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Recovery Offers 'No Soft Options'—"After their economic summit in Pretoria on 27 November, members of government and private sector network organisations representing about 10,000 businessmen emerged with some optimism, but with few illusions about the long uphill haul that awaits them at the start of the Nineties," declares the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 November in a page 10 editorial.

"Now everyone knows what has to be done. There are no soft options. The 'new' government has made its economic intentions clear. Implementation will be painful because many years of mismanagement will have to be undone." "As we endure these privations and pay our foreign debt, all the while seeking to maintain a modest degree of growth, we shall have to draw through the narrow neck of the balance of payments bottle. That will be the test."

SOWETAN

Natal Violence Needs 'Urgent Action'—"The growing violence in the Natal war between the UDF/COSATU [United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] and Inkatha is a sad reminder that serious talking has to take place not only between the government and black leaders, but among black leaders themselves," asserts the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 November in a page 6 editorial. "Much more than just talk is needed. Only urgent action will staunch the blood flowing from the nation. After the serious and honest talking, all sides will have to put the reins on their followers." "It is becoming increasingly clear that some of the participants in the peace talks are just playing politics, and this at the expense of so many lives." "If the leaders have lost control over their followers, they should say so to allow people to start looking for solutions to real problems."

CAPE TIMES

Private Sector Advice Needed—President de Klerk's proposal to appoint senior businessmen in the private sector as consultants to control government spending reflects "sound thinking," states the Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 November in a page 6 editorial. "Previously one of the biggest hinderances to genuine cuts has been government's penchant for in-house remedies. Hence, we have been subjected to good intentions, including zero-base accounting exercises and staffing freezes which failed in the execution simply because they relied, albeit in a limited sense, on government employees putting themselves out of business." "The proposals garnered from the initiative should be available for publication, warts and all, in the media." Any refusals to act on the advice should also be available for public scrutiny. "Otherwise the temptation is for individual department heads to attempt to preserve empires regardless of cost. Nothing concentrates the mind on financial discipline as well as respected, impartial, independent, and publishable advice."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Independence Gives Self-Respect—The Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 28 November, writes in a page 2 editorial: "With the election over, to promise what could not be delivered is political irresponsibility. Promises which cannot be fulfilled make for future political instability. The parties must realise that they have the important function of preparing the Namibian people for the rather unpleasant truth that

independence will not be utopia. The rewards of independence may be national self-respect, rather than material gain. We will become independent when the world is no longer dishing up hand-outs to Africa. Development aid will have to be earned and cannot be expected as a right." "One can only hope that the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government-in-waiting is taking this message to heart. It is encouraging that SWAPO now less frequently talks in the utopian vocabulary of socialism." "All the aid which can be expected will come from the West. The East has nothing to give: What they have is to be used in the restructuring of their own societies."

WINDHOEK OBSERVER

Give SWAPO a Break—"Namibia, on the verge of independence, is still a place of uncertainty for many, as the Constituent Assembly gears itself up to institute radical change in a nation which has suffered more than a century of colonial rule and exploitation," notes the Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English on 25 November in a page 18 editorial. "The fight for independence has not only been a political struggle; for many it has also been a day-to-day struggle for financial survival and economic opportunity." "If a SWAPO government cannot make the real and concrete changes that the Namibian people want and need, it will incite civil unrest. The alternatives will be dictatorship, or handing over power to another party." "SWAPO, a militant and revolutionary organisation, made the first bid towards ensuring democratic guarantees for a future Namibia, in the Constituent Assembly on 21 November." "To those who still want to label SWAPO with all the names provided by the propaganda war: 'Give it a break'."

BEELD

Cabinet Rules—"One of the most important recent shifts in South African politics was much less spectacular than, for example, releasing ANC leaders; repealing race discrimination laws; and opening beaches and other facilities," observes the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 November in a page 14 editorial. "The National Management System was repealed and the State Security Council once again becomes an advisory body instead of a decision-making one." "In other words: the broadening of the democracy in South Africa will be directed by the authorities (Cabinet and Parliament) who were elected democratically and responsibly." "President de Klerk has virtually removed the whole substructure of the state of emergency. We now wait for the scrapping of the measures and regulations concerned—and that which is keeping the press in check."

TRANSVALER

U.S. Expectations Unrealistic—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 28 November editorializes on page 6: "The American expectation that the South African political system must be changed before June is unrealistic, the state president recently emphasized to WASHINGTON POST." "The recent African National

Congress [ANC] rally in Umtata provided uninvited confirmation of the government's view. A call was made at the rally for a 'united South Africa' and for the bantustans to fight the 'unlawful division of the country'. This rally was held amid the confusion in Transkei to renegotiate its independence. Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's invitation to talks were welcomed, and the question of peace in Natal mooted." "These are a few of the difficult questions that have to be addressed in black ranks. Many others can be named. People who pressure us for a solution within 6 months and who do not take into account the realities among blacks only show malice toward us."

DIE BURGER

Police Morale Must Remain High—In a page 16 editorial Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 28 November says "The fact that President de Klerk's voice is heard in connection with the South African Police death squad investigation is in the interest not only of South Africa, but also of the country's image abroad." "In plain language, it is clear how seriously he regards the matter." "The public have always been thankful to the police for fighting lawlessness and chaos. As a rule, the police force has the right to be proud of its actions. That is why it is necessary for morale to remain high." "It is hoped the investigation and its consequences will soon clarify the situation. If there are guilty persons, they should be dealt with firmly."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Road Ahead for All Namibians—"In our community there should be no place for nonsense after the election—neither for propaganda purposes nor for violence," asserts Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 28 November in a page 4 editorial. "The election has been held and its results published. From this point, we must all move forward—not as isolated parties but as a whole. The road ahead is clearly for all parties and for all Namibians." "There should be no violence. In a democracy, a legitimate result is accepted. It is as simple as that." "It is now time for hard work for the sake of the country's future. Every party has an obligation. The administrator general, UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] as well as community leaders should do everything in their power to normalize the situation and restore peace in troubled spots."

1 Dec Press Review

MB0112125789

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

NP Reform 'Too Fast'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 December in its page 6 editorial says it "has been warning the National Party that it may be going too fast with its reforms" and that it "must not outdistance

itself" from its own constituency. "Too much is happening too quickly for the ordinary man to digest comfortably." The government "must not allow the ANC [African National Congress] and its fronts to get the impression they need only push hard enough and this time the existing order will collapse. Above all, government must prepare the nation for the steps it takes, must explain why it is doing what it does, and it must not act without gauging the effect on public opinion, especially its own supporters."

THE STAR

Editorial Questions De Klerk's Reform Destination—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 December says in a page 14 editorial what is missing from President F.W. de Klerk's "broad and reassuring promises of a 'new South Africa'" is "a more specific vision of the ultimate destination. Are his moves on open beaches a prelude to a quick demise of the Separate Amenities Act—or will there be further delays and hitches, as some voices in Pretoria suggest?" Or "is it in President de Klerk's mind to check the impetus of change at some predetermined point—or worse, at any point where it may seem expedient? It is hard to say: perhaps he does not know himself. If he thinks that he will avoid right-wing backlash by obscuring change, this week's two by-elections in the Cape should dispel that."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk 'Able Communicator'—"So far President de Klerk has proved himself an able communicator as he seeks to change the image of government and the country, adapting government policy and seeking to draw representative black organisations into negotiation on a new constitution," remarks a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 December. "If he means what he says, the ability to get his message across and persuade others of his bona fides will be as important as any changes he implements. The momentum is there, but the great test lies ahead."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC Seeks Homeland Leaders' Support—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 1-7 December the ANC "is changing its attitude to black politicians who participate in government-created structures." "It has been prepared to work with participants such as KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza and some homeland opposition parties." "Until last weekend, however, it still seemed to insist that, as a general rule, 'system politicians' were still 'collaborators' but that there were a few exceptions. Now its leaders may be saying that any participant who rejects the government's version of reform may be an ally, even if they do not resign. Indeed, they may be actively seeking the support of those in the system."

CAPE TIMES

Disbanding of Security Management System Welcome—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 29 November in a page 8 editorial says the government's decision to disband the secret National Security Management System "was long overdue." "With its intelligence, security and communications as well as constitutional, economic and welfare committees, the system was designed not only to control reform and 'radicals', but also to manipulate the whole process without any form of public answerability. It was, in short, thoroughly anti-democratic. Although there will undoubtedly be some bruised noses in the security establishment as a result of this welcome decision, President de Klerk has taken the important step of restoring government to the control of civilians."

TRANSVALER

Security Authority in Cabinet Hands—"If Mr de Klerk thinks the time has come to change back to a system where the chosen leaders of the country, the Cabinet, take the final decisions, then it is an adaptation that was necessitated by the demands of the time," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 29 November. "That does not mean national security is suddenly less important." Nevertheless, "it is also important to keep in mind that the National Security Council will continue to carry out its duties. Only the emphasis of the final authority will shift to the Cabinet...where it rightfully belongs."

DIE BURGER

Government, ANC Negotiation Views Different—"One thing is crystal clear from the Paris talks between representatives of the ANC and a group of South Africans: There is currently a world of difference between the government's and the ANC's view of negotiation," points out Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 29 November in a page 28 editorial. "Despite the government's recent reforms and President F.W. de Klerk's remarks—among which he stated his preference for an open agenda for negotiations and an end to group domination—the ANC in Paris reconfirmed its attachment to violence as a method for change in South Africa." "The longer it persists on this path of violence, the longer it will take to get talks started. It is certainly not only the government's task to create a climate that can accelerate negotiation."

BEELD

Editorial on National Management System—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 November in a page 12 editorial says: "It would be wise for the government to learn as much as possible from the unpleasant experiences that accompanied the state of emergency the last couple of years. While there is strong support for the changes announced in management methods the government should guard against throwing the baby out with the bathwater. The National Management System

achieved much during a critical period. It especially improved the coordination between the different government departments."

2 Dec Press Review

MB0212133089

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk's Ivorian Visit Demonstrates 'Klerknost'—"The State President's visit to the Ivory Coast is another important step in what we might describe as Klerknost—an openness that, with Pretoria's troika (restructuring), confirms the new style of his administration compared with that of his predecessor, Mr P.W. Botha," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 2 December. "Klerknost has already made its mark in Mr de Klerk's discussion with European leaders", including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and regional leaders, including Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, and Lesotho's Major General Justinus Metsing Lekhanya. THE CITIZEN, while noting "the Frontline States as a group have not moderated their criticism of South Africa or their demands", criticizes Zimbabwe for "demonstrating its customary bloodmindedness" toward South Africa. "Although we are not on good terms with a couple of our neighbours, the message is slowly getting through that Mr de Klerk is a man determined to settle South Africa's racial problems and bring about a new dispensation. Ventures into the interior help bring this message to Black Africa. But in the end, our way back into the international community is not through Black Africa, though this will help, but through our resolution of our own problems here, at home. And Mr de Klerk is bent on achieving that."

TRANSVALER

De Klerk Builds on 'Solid Foundation' for Ties—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 30 November reads: "Ivorian President Felix Houphouët-Boigny's sober words on the eve of talks with President F.W. de Klerk, in the Ivory Coast, makes this important visit even more interesting. The veteran leader, a long time friend of South Africa, said he would receive F.W. de Klerk as 'another African' and that Africa needs its 'South African brothers' because they have excelled technically. With this first visit to an African state since taking office, President de Klerk will certainly build upon the solid foundation already laid for better relations and hope that the effects of his Ivorian adventure will filter through into other African countries."

4 Dec Press Review

MB0412123089

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Responsibility To Present 'Clear' Position—A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 December refers to the Conference for a Democratic Future (CDF) that is to take place in Johannesburg next weekend, and that will be attended by delegates from "scores of organisations representing various shades of black political opinion." A "heavy responsibility to devise, polish and present a clear, viable position" will rest on those who play a leading role at the conference. "Just as white political leaders under President de Klerk have displayed a praiseworthy, if still tentative, willingness to address South Africa's new future with candour, so their black counterparts need to do the same." "So far, ANC [African National Congress]-oriented bodies have not given a definitive response to the De Klerk initiatives. However, Pretoria has sensibly permitted greater freedom for black political discourse and the CDF is the early culmination of it."

SUNDAY STAR

Editorial Queries Responsibility for Hit Squads—The page 16 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 3 December warns that "if President de Klerk wants to survive the death-squad furore with his credibility intact, he must make it impossible to question his commitment to seeking the truth. So far the Government's strategy for investigating the death-squad claims has been fundamentally flawed." South Africa has "a long, sad history of assassinations of government opponents. The methods and intelligence used in such eliminations were highly sophisticated—so sophisticated that the country's best policemen failed to solve a single case. Where did these murderers get their equipment, their expertise, their training and the considerable resources required to sustain such a highly successful operation over the decades? And if they were indeed operating independently of any State sponsor, it is a damning admission of failure on the part of our bloated security system that such hit squads survived undetected for so long."

State Hesitant About Full-Scale 'Democratization'—On the same page Mark Swilling, who is a researcher for the Center for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, writes that "to make sense of the Government's moves since F.W. de Klerk came to power, a distinction should be drawn between liberalisation and democratisation." Swilling defines liberalization as "a process whereby greater importance is attached to 'rights': the rights of individuals, groups and classes to such things as association, expression, equality before the law and participation." Democratization is the process "whereby a constitution is created that enfranchises

every citizen and in so doing creates a legitimate democratically controlled state. The Government has been unable to accept the need for full-scale democratisation for one very simple reason: for the black majority non-racialism is a pre-condition for democratisation, whereas non-racialism for the white minority is tantamount to group suicide." Swilling believes there is no clear evidence that F.W. de Klerk is "prepared to initiate the required gear-change from liberalisation to democratisation."

THE CITIZEN

Illegal Marches To Upset Reform Initiatives—"It is too early to say whether the illegal marches or gatherings are deliberately being staged to provoke the police for the purpose of upsetting the reform initiative, which took the radicals, as much as anyone else, by surprise," remarks the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 December. "The radicals and unionists know very well that Mr de Klerk's new, relaxed policy is not licence to do as they please." "The success of the De Klerk initiatives depends not only on allowing Black opponents to exercise the right to protest within the law, but on the situation remaining relatively peaceful."

BUSINESS DAY

Medium Term Fiscal Discipline To Come Under Pressure—"Having opted for valour as the better part of discretion in future economic management, government's resolve to adhere to fiscal and monetary discipline in the medium term is going to come under severe pressure," warns Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 December in a page 8 editorial. "Recent studies by the Standard Bank estimate that, on a worst-case scenario, total capital outflows in the four years to end-1993, when the Third Interim (debt standstill) Arrangement expires, will be about \$8.4bn (more than R22bn [22 billion rand] at current exchange rates), of which only \$1.7bn will represent repayments under the agreement." But "perhaps by the end of 1993, if the politicians maintain a measure of forward momentum on the constitutional restructuring of the country, the world may be ready to readmit SA to international capital markets. It would be a bonus if foreign perceptions were to change before that date, but the odds are stacked against it."

Breach in ANC-Zulu Relations Causes Natal Clashes—A second editorial on the same page says the most recent clashes in Natal, "said to have been sparked off by Inkatha vigilante raids, could have been a reaction to the exclusion of the organisation from rallies celebrating the release from prison of former ANC leaders. It is this breach between the ANC and the traditional Zulu leadership which seems to be at the heart of the problem. At the Umtata rally the other day, Walter Sisulu went so far as to praise Transkei leader Bantu Holomisa, saying he was paving the way for a united, democratic South Africa. It may need a similar appearance by a revered

ANC leader at the side of Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Ulundi to end the carnage in Natal."

SOWETAN

Editorial on Black Education—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 December says in its page 8 editorial that "although it is late in the day to prepare for, and anticipate some of the problems that will face black education in 1990, we should be thinking of ways to solve some of the problems now." SOWETAN believes the government should "announce that schools will be opened to children of all races irrespective of their colour. It should then ask communities and big business help make this process work."

BEELD

ANC Not Interested in Realities—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 1 December observes in a page 14 editorial that "Stellenbosch University Professor Willie Breytenbach has warned the ANC at the Paris meeting to fit into the changing circumstances in South Africa" "As we said yesterday the ANC's discussions abroad with a variety of South African leaders except the South African government is of academic interest." "The fact that they are not trying to enter into negotiations with the South African Government underpins Prof Breytenbach's view that the ANC is not interested in the realities of a new South Africa." "Talks on the future cannot begin until the realities of the present are recognized. It is exactly what the government has been doing recently that has caught world attention. It would be unfortunate if the ANC keeps digging up the past while everyone else is striving for a new future."

RAPPORT

Praise for De Klerk 'Surprises', Change—"As though there have not been enough surprises from him, State President de Klerk this week promised the Johannesburg Press Club he would have a surprise for them before he goes off on holiday," notes a page 38 editorial in the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans of 3 December. "South Africa is indeed living in a time of surprises and rumors of surprises." "Perhaps the greatest benefit of the De Klerk era to date is that it has been shown that the easiest way of returning to a normal society is to take the kind of steps we all knew had to be taken, provided we could do it later... Well, President de Klerk has shown there is no time like the present." "Surprise has followed surprise. And perhaps the greatest surprise for everyone—unless Dr Treurnicht was your spiritual leader—has been how, with relatively few ripples, the changes have rapidly become part of everyday life." "Hopefully President de Klerk, after all the surprises he has given, will also be due for one: a preparedness and willingness to accept renewed leadership, so that at last we can move towards something which hopefully will better stand the test of time than that which with all its imperfections stands behind us."

More Opposition to Media Restrictions Welcome—A second editorial on the same page states: "It is good that more and more voices are being raised against all the restrictions placed on the media in South Africa. It is counter to Western tradition, says Judge G.P.C. Kotze, newly elected deputy chairman of the South African Media Council, for example. President de Klerk himself said again this week that relations between the government and the media can and must improve. He added that it was a matter of government communicating with and through the media. Indeed, yes. And, we would like to add, it is also a matter of more open communication through the media. In such a manner, among others, that the media can become part of a testing exchange of ideas which must eventually lead to that new South Africa. Our situation already cries out for ideas being presented across the widest possible spectrum...for belevolent attention."

State Must Address Role of Homelands—In an article on page 38, Dr Piet Muller of INSIG [Insight] magazine writes: "What role must the homelands and national states play in the negotiation process? That is one of the great questions being asked by both the black and white sides." "Even the government must be scratching its head over the exact status and role of the homelands. On

the one hand it dare not simply write them off because that would be summarily cancelling three decades of political history and not everything that happened in the 'Bantustans' was bad. On the other hand the government is facing increasing criticism from its own members over the indefensible waste of money taking place in these areas and the harsh manner in which these governments often rule." "...South Africa can no longer afford to maintain the homelands while desperately wondering where to find the billions needed to provide housing and services for blacks relentlessly streaming to the cities. Bearing in mind the 'Great Indaba' which must take place in the near future, this tendency has serious political implications. The leaders of the homelands and national states were properly elected, but who precisely do they represent? They have virtually no power base any more, because most of their voters are living in the cities." "It is clear that the future and status of the homelands are becoming part of the prenegotiation strategy, and that even homeland leaders, their eyes on the future, are considering favorable alliances. The government will not be able to postpone issuing a comprehensive policy declaration on the matter for much longer, in case they later have to react under pressure of circumstances." "One thing is certain, though: the future will have to be decided around a conference table."

Angola

Savimbi Departs for Mobutu Talks 1 Dec

MB0212092589 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] [No dateline as received]—The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] president, Dr Jonas Savimbi left Jamba yesterday for Kinshasa for talks with Zairian president, Mobutu Sese Seko, in an attempt to revive the stalled peace talks with the MPLA.

A UNITA Political Bureau communique released in Jamba said that the UNITA delegation, which includes the movements vice-president, Jeremias Chitunda and the chief of military intelligence, Gen. Peregrino Wambu, will try to discuss all possible ways to try and revive the Angolan peace process with President Mobutu, who is acting as mediator in the negotiations.

Stresses Need To Continue Talks

MB0212093389 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] [No dateline as received]—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] believes that a peaceful settlement with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] can still be reached, the UNITA president, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has said.

Speaking at Jamba's Commandant Kazombuela Airport shortly before departure for the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, for talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko, Dr Savimbi said that UNITA continues to exert efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement with the MPLA, adding that all Angolans desire peace.

It is important that people who want us to attain that objective should also let Angolans to say what they want because if we impose a peace, it will not be an Angolan peace, he stated.

President Savimbi added that the current democratic changes sweeping through Eastern Europe is proof that people everywhere are rejecting dictatorship and opting for free expression. UNITA is confident that the same democratic objectives will be shortly achieved in Angola.

Views Reason for Visit

MB0312065189 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0515 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Text] Comrade President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi granted an interview to Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel] at Jamba airport, before leaving for Zaire.

The Angolan revolution's supreme leader said he is visiting Zaire to search for ways and means of securing peace for our country. He regretted that the MPLA

[Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has, so far, not replied to our glorious movement's concrete peace proposals.

All Angolans want peace. Those who are on the other side of the barricade must understand that the war will not solve anything. No war will defeat UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], but peace can save all Angolans, Comrade President Dr Savimbi said, adding [words indistinct] democracy and against authoritarian regimes in which people do not participate.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. 'Gross Interference'

MB0212221589 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1930 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Commentary: "Strange Coincidence"]

[Excerpts] As a result of gross interference in Angolan affairs, primarily by the United States and South Africa, the peace process in the People's Republic of Angola is currently going through a difficult phase. It is characterized by a series of covert maneuvers to deceive the Angolan people by catching them napping, thus ending the peaceful process in the Angolan revolution.

Among other things, the above two countries, and others, have embarked on covert diplomacy in an effort to convince people about their policy of pressuring the Angolan Government into accepting a peace dictated by the United States and its allies, thus ignoring, or shall we say subverting, the Angolan Government's peace plan that all of Africa, through its institutions, has approved.

Despite these actions, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has clearly demonstrated to the world a sense of pragmatism, flexibility, realism, and above all responsibility in dealing with this very difficult and heavy problem in the face of all kinds of pressure.

The Angolan people must use their ideas, actions or any other legal methods in the difficult but honorable task of helping the legally instituted organs in the country to find appropriate mechanisms to restore peace, but a peace that will not put us to shame. Our internal peace plan is the guiding path in this process.

Accordingly, the distribution in Angola and abroad of the so-called Catholic Bishops' Message in Angola is surprisingly ignominious. Trying to speak on behalf of the Angolan people, and not on behalf of God, the bishops' demands for the restoration of peace in Angola are strangely similar in similar terms to those used by people who until now have wanted to subjugate us. We refer particularly to the United States and South Africa, to name a few declared friends of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and visceral enemies of the Angolan people.

There could be no better way of "agreeing" with these countries than for the bishops to issue this treacherous

message. In its so-called good intentions, the United States has sympathizers in various parts of the world—including Angola, judging from the language used in the pamphlet the Catholic bishops issued on 11 November 1989.

It is enough to mention that the U.S. Central Intelligence (CIA) C-130 transport plane which crashed in Angolan territory was full of weapons for the UNITA gangsters in Jamba. Let us now ask: By the way, who does not want peace in Angola? Who foments war? Who wants to increase the death, misery, hunger, and destruction? Who is it? Let the Angolan Catholic bishops reflect on this issue. [passage omitted]

In the face of another threat to our people's dream of peace, the People's Assembly declaration recalled the UNITA leader's long history of treachery and pointed out that Savimbi once again betrayed his own people after the Gbadolite agreement. The declaration said: "UNITA betrayed the tireless efforts for peace and reconciliation undertaken by our government, led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos who, responding to the martyred Angolan people's deepest desires, shook hands with Savimbi and, through him, with all the Angolan children who are sorry for their crimes and atrocities against their own people and are now ready to abandon violence and willing to rejoin Angolan society and participate with their compatriots in the reconstruction and development of the fatherland."

In this context, it is UNITA that is in the service of foreign interests and that imposes violence on us. This leaves us with the sole alternative of using our economic, political, diplomatic and military means to guarantee the defense of our hard-won freedom and independence.

During the sixth ordinary session, the People's Assembly deputies confirmed what is undeniably true today: "UNITA's attitude is the result of the encouragement as well as the material and moral support that it continues to enjoy from the United States, as reiterated by its own most senior representatives. This support constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state simultaneously impoverished by war and violence. The New York agreement, signed as a result of quadripartite talks in which the United States played the role of mediator, was expected to end all of this."

It therefore appears to be incredible that even now, specifically on 27 November, a U.S. C-130 transport plane carrying weapons for UNITA and coming from Zairian territory, namely from Kamina base, should crash in Angolan territory.

It is thus clear that the peace which the United States and other UNITA allies want to see restored in Angola is not the same peace our people want. It is a peace that is contrary to their interests, if it should be described as peace at all.

The objective, and it is an old one, is clear—to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's

Republic of Angola and create in Angola a situation of permanent tension. This would have destructive consequences for our people and plunge them into a life without prospects. It seems to us that it is this situation with which the Catholic bishops in Angola would like to associate themselves.

Van Dunem To Meet South African Economic Adviser

*MB0212073289 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] South African President F.W. de Klerk's economic adviser is expected in Luanda to day for a working visit.

Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy [words indistinct] will receive the South African officer to discuss southern Africa's present economic situation.

Dos Santos To Depart for Cuba Talks 5 Dec

*MB0412112689 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] The Angolan president, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, will travel to Cuba tomorrow for talks with Cuban leaders and to attend a memorial service for Cuban soldiers who were killed in Angola. Cuba has declared Thursday [7 December] a national day of mourning for its soldiers who died in African wars, mainly in Angola and Ethiopia.

President dos Santos is expected to brief President Fidel Castro on the progress made in ending Angola's 14-year-old civil war.

'Powerful' Bomb Explodes in Luanda 1 Dec

*MB0212085689 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] A powerful bomb exploded yesterday near the former (?Foreign Trade) Ministry building [words indistinct] in Luanda.

The explosion, confirmed by Angolan News Agency reporters, was loud and heard all over the city at 1900.

The bomb's fragments reached [words indistinct] where the bomb was placed at a residential building [words indistinct] causing material damage.

There are no further details on the incident.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0645 GMT on 2 December, in a report datelined Luanda, adds: "A bomb exploded in an apartment block in one of the city's main squares last night, injuring a number of people and causing substantial damage.

"The SABC's (South African Broadcasting Corporation) Africa desk quotes the Angolan News Agency as saying

the bomb had been placed under the main stairway of a building which houses employees of the state oil company, SONANGOL.

"There were no immediate claims of responsibility for the explosion."

Comoros

Further Reportage on Country's Political Situation

General Strike Planned for 4 Dec

EA0112211389 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] The regional news tonight is still dominated by the situation on the Comoros. The first attempt to stage a protest against the mercenary authorities took place today when lycee and college teachers sent their students home. Teachers at other important schools followed suit. This action is in preparation of a general strike which will be attempted on Monday [4 December]. This morning, an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers issued a communique calling on all civil servants to resume work.

Meanwhile, according to sources close to the Ministry of Interior, the next presidential election will be held on 7 January next year.

Didier Francois, the special correspondent of the daily newspaper LIBERATION, has been asked by one of the mercenaries to leave the country tomorrow. According to journalists, Bob Denard's men [word indistinct] reports written before his arrival in the Comoros yesterday afternoon. In the meantime, Bob Denard is avoiding representatives of the press. However, the founder of the Presidential Guard has been seen moving about the town in civilian dress, at the wheel of his Peugeot 405, registration No JET-007.

'Complete Political Impasse' Cited

AB0112165889 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT
1 Dec 89

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Text] Moroni, Dec 1 (AFP)—The Comoro Islands, where President Ahmed Abdallah was slain on Sunday [26 November], faced a complete political impasse Friday as the chief outside powers connected with the Indian Ocean group, France and South Africa, played a waiting game while French mercenary Bob Denard consolidated his control.

Since the president's killing, which remains officially unexplained, the 700 men of the Presidential Guard officered by Mr. Denard and 30 fellow French and Belgian mercenaries have taken full charge in the three islands of 500,000 people.

They have disarmed the 500-strong regular army and neutralised the police force of the same strength.

Ministers are handling routine business, and the cabinet met on Friday after the head of the Supreme Court, Said Djohar, said in a radio broadcast that there would be "free and democratic" presidential elections within 40 days. He is acting head of state under the constitution.

"But who will volunteer to replace Ahmed Abdallah, knowing he will have to submit to Bob Denard?" a diplomat asked. It was the mercenary leader who restored Mr. Abdallah to power in a 1978 coup, and he has been here since.

The diplomat said it was practically impossible for a Comoran politician to agree to team up with Mr. Denard, since in public estimation he was the prime suspect in the assassination. Only his departure could break the impasse.

France, the former colonial power and chief supplier of aid, has made no official statement, apart from messages of condolence to Mr. Abdallah's widow.

South Africa's commercial attache Marco Boni, Pretoria's sole diplomat here, said that as a regional power his country had the responsibility of favouring a democratic regime in the Comoros.

It has invested some 30 million dollars in hotels and roads and runs a pilot farm employing [number indistinct] Comorans. Pretoria wanted to continue its cooperation, "but with a democratic government," He said, hinting that Mr. Denard's departure was a condition.

RSA, France Negotiate Denard's Fate

AB0212200289 Paris AFP in French 1842 GMT
2 Dec 89

[Text] Moroni, 2 Dec (AFP)— The case of the mercenary, Bob Denard, who is suspected by several sources of having killed Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah in Moroni 1 week ago, is reportedly about to be settled in Paris, it was learned on Sunday [as received] from various sources in the Comoran capital. Earlier in the morning, the same sources indicated that the Comoran president had been the victim of an "accident" and had been killed, following a quarrel, by Bob Denard or by the commander of the Presidential Guard Dominique Melacrine, alias Marquis.

France and [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA], the two countries which play a major role in the archipelago, have reportedly considered the possibility of evacuating Bob Denard, to give the mercenary a way out, several sources said. It is recalled that Pretoria, which is seeking international recognition, had decided to terminate its assistance to Bob Denard as of 31 December 1989.

"Bob Denard does not give the impression of being held at bay. He is quite calm and has absolutely not changed his comportment by an iota, and neither have his men,"

the same sources added. "If no agreement of any nature were reached with France, how could he be so serene?" a source close to the mercenaries wonders.

The same source, confirmed by several diplomatic sources, said that two of the former mercenaries that had helped Bob Denard bring President Abdallah to power in 1978 and one pilot arrived in Moroni on 30 November aboard a regular Air France flight from Paris, where the three men had boarded the plane.

Elections Stated for 14 Jan

*AB0312134089 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Moroni, 3 Dec (AFP)—The next presidential election in the Comoros will be held on 14 January next year, a reliable source said here today. According to a source close to the Ministry of Interior, the election was originally scheduled for 7 January. Under the Comoran Constitution, the presidential election should have been held within 20 to 40 days following the president's death.

Interim President Said 'Hostage'

*LD0312204489 Paris International Service
in French 1952 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] The situation is deadlocked in the Comoros: The presidential guard of Ahmed Abdallah, the head of state who was assassinated 1 week ago, is still controlling the country under the firm rule of Bob Denard's mercenaries. The semblance of legality which had existed has disappeared since the interim president, Said Mohamed Djohar, was able to confide to a diplomat that he was the hostage of the mercenaries. Said Mohamed Djohar, former president of the Supreme Court, also stated that he was under strict surveillance and that he could not speak freely. For the moment, this hardly gives any credibility to the presidential election which has now been set for 14 January.

France is not hiding its anxiety and disapproval over the latest events. Paris is reportedly in contact with South Africa, another country with some influence in the Comoros, in an effort to find a solution to the crisis. Exchanges of views are also taking place on the spot: Thus, two diplomats, one French and one South African, held talks at a hotel in the capital of Moroni for nearly an hour this evening.

Zambia

President Kaunda Praises U.S.-USSR Summit

*MB0212184589 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the achievements made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev since he came

to power have shaken the foundation of the world that mankind has lived in for so long.

Speaking at a prayer luncheon to mark the eve of the superpower summit between Gorbachev and President Bush, Comrade Kaunda gave an example of Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Italy and the Vatican, where he met with Pope John Paul, saying that this was unprecedented in the 72-year history of the Soviet Union.

On President Bush, Comrade Kaunda praised him, saying he was a great man who needed to be appreciated for his good work and contribution. He said that President Bush should not be blamed for delays in reaction to Gorbachev's peace moves, saying that Bush needed time since he has just come to power. The two superpower leaders are meeting on board a Soviet and U.S. cruiser off the coast of the Island of Malta. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, the American and Soviet envoys accredited to Zambia have expressed optimism and hope for the superpower summit that began in Malta today. Speaking in reply to President Kaunda's message at a luncheon in Lusaka, Soviet Ambassador Comrade (?Miroshkin) [words indistinct] told President Kaunda that even if he had never prayed in his life before, he prayed for the summit today in his own way because he understood that prayer was a show of [words indistinct] toward each. Comrade (?Miroshkin) said [words indistinct] taking place in the world today, and this was a sign of peace and friendship that existed in the world.

The American ambassador, Jeffrey Davidow, told the president that the (?revolution) of peace that was engulfing the world today was a clear testimony to President Kaunda's slogan of one world, one revolution. He paid tribute to President Kaunda for his efforts to bring peace, not only to the southern African region, but to the entire world.

Zimbabwe

Shamuyarira Invites Leaders to 19-22 Dec Congress

*MB0312110589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1102 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare, Dec 3, SAPA—Zimbabwe's envoys abroad have all been recalled home to witness the first national congress of the united ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-(Patriotic Front)] in Harare, ZIANA, the national news agency reports.

The five Frontline States presidents of Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania, have also been invited to the historic congress scheduled for December 19-22.

Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira on Sunday said the congress would "strike a blow against all our enemies and detractors."

Mr Shamuyarira, who is also a member of the joint Information and Publicity Secretariat of the united ZANU (PF), said that the forthcoming congress was important for the consolidation of the unity reached

between the ruling ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front) on December 22, 1987 and national independence achieved in 1980.

Ivory Coast**South Africa's De Klerk, Pik Botha Arrive 1 Dec***MB0112143489 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk has arrived in the Ivory Coast on his first official visit to that country.

President de Klerk, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha; Botha's deputy, Mr Leon Wessels; and senior government officials arrived in Yamoussoukro at about 1200. The South African delegation was welcomed with a colorful ceremony by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, members of his cabinet, and other senior officials.

At the moment the two presidents are having lunch together.

Matters that will probably be high on the agenda are developments in southwestern Africa, especially the possibility of peace in Angola, reforms in South Africa, and cooperation at different levels.

It is President de Klerk's first visit since becoming president to a country and a leader who for years held a consistently positive attitude toward dialogue and contact with South Africa.

President Houphouet-Boigny, who left his sick-bed to welcome President de Klerk, is universally considered to be one of Africa's wise men, particularly in French-speaking Africa.

The South Africans will be hosted at a dinner this evening and are expected to return to South Africa over the weekend.

Greeted by 'Visibly Weak' President*AB0112162089 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Dec 1 (AFP)—South African President Frederik de Klerk arrived here late Friday morning [30 November] for talks with his host, Ivorian Head of State Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Mr. de Klerk, in his first visit to a black African country since taking office in September, was accompanied by a delegation of 120 including Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

He was greeted at the airport by Mr. Houphouet-Boigny and numerous government officials in a traditional state welcome.

The 84-year-old Ivorian president was visibly weak, and left shortly afterwards without the usual review of defense forces.

The two leaders are to hold talks on developments in southern African and other regional issues following a private lunch. Mr. de Klerk is also expected to be initiated as an honorary chief.

Mr. de Klerk, on a 24-hour visit, is to leave the Ivory Coast's inland political capital on Saturday after holding a press conference on the talks. [passage omitted]

Houphouet-Boigny Braves Malaria*MB0112190289 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] (?President) Felix Houphouet-Boigny this morning braved intense heat and a malaria attack to wait for President de Klerk 15 minutes before his arrival at the Yamoussoukro airport. [passage omitted]

Abidjan Radio Reports*AB0112215589 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] The South African head of state, Frederick de Klerk, arrived as announced late this morning in Yamoussoukro for a 24-hour friendly and working visit to our political and administrative capital. Just after his arrival, he had a working luncheon with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in the presence of the South African minister of foreign affairs, Roelof Frederick Botha, his deputy, Mr Leone Wessels and the Ivorian minister of foreign affairs, Simeon Ake. They discussed the current developments in Eastern Europe, the crisis facing our continent, and inter-African cooperation.

The talks will resume at a dinner tonight and will focus on the situation prevailing in southern Africa. Mr de Klerk, who late this afternoon visited some development projects in Yamoussoukro, will tomorrow morning give a press conference before leaving our country. [passage omitted]

Leaders Hold Talks*AB0112210589 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Dec 1 (AFP)—South African President Frederik de Klerk arrived here Friday and held an hour-and half of talks with Ivory Coast's President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, officials said. Observers expected the talks would have centered on developments in southern Africa and other regional issues.

Mr de Klerk was also due to be initiated as an honorary village chief.

The South African president, on his first visit to a black African country since taking office in September, was accompanied aboard the South African Airways airliner by a large delegation, including Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and a host of journalists. Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, 84, has in the past shown willingness to talk to the government in Pretoria. He met then South African President John Vorster secretly on September 21, 1974, and more openly later when he had talks with President Pieter Botha on October 15, 1988.

Mr de Klerk, who is to stay overnight in Ivory Coast, was given a colourful traditional African greeting on his arrival here. He is to leave Saturday [2 December] after giving a press conference.

De Klerk Takes Country 'by Storm'

MB0112220689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2046 GMT 1 Dec 89

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast Dec 1 SAPA—South African State President Mr F.W. de Klerk on Friday [1 December] literally took the Ivory Coast by storm.

"Vive Frederick de Klerk" said on one banner as he was welcomed at the Ivorian capital's airport with full African pomp and ceremony on his arrival earlier on Friday.

"Vive de Klerk" was the cry from thousands who came to meet him at the airport and lined the roadside while his photograph took up nearly two thirds of the first page of the major daily newspaper, FRATERNITE MATIN.

The other third was devoted to a leading article hailing him as a pragmatic leader whose visit promised much in development and in African peace initiatives.

Inside, two full pages were devoted to President de Klerk, with another huge photograph of the smiling South African leader under the headline "A Man Open to Dialogue".

In the paper's editorial, the editor wrote: "Everything depends on De Klerk as far as it concerns the changes we can hope for...will he have the means to follow through?"

The article's answer: "Apparently yes. South Africa can be of great technological help in Africa but it will first have to rid itself of apartheid."

Today was declared a public holiday and wherever the official cavalcade of South Africans went, groups of people who had gathered at the roadside cheered them along.

In the afternoon Mr de Klerk and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, went to see the Ivorian wonder, the Basilica of Our Lady of Peace, a St Peter's-like structure that rises startlingly from the cleared jungle floor, like some gigantic alien city.

The 534-foot high dome and cross rests on an intricate pattern of granite columns hewn on a scale last employed by the pharaohs of Egypt. In one of the columns a lift designed to carry 10 people takes one to the base of the massive dome which is one hundred feet higher than that of St Peter's in Rome.

The building cost U.S. dollars 200 million, and is waiting to be consecrated by Pope John Paul II, possibly in January.

Mr de Klerk was then taken into the peace centre where one of the largest auditoriums on the continent is planned.

Friday evening was ended off with a state banquet at President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's palace.

The South Africans are to fly home on Saturday morning.

Visit 'Diplomatic Breakthrough'

MB0212045389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0111 GMT 2 Dec 89

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Excerpts] Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast Dec 2 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk returns to South Africa on Saturday having produced a diplomatic breakthrough in African relations his predecessors could only dream of.

During a two-day visit to Ivory Coast's President Felix Houphouet-Boigny he was feted as the pragmatic reformer of apartheid and given a full official state visit reception which for more than 20 years eluded his predecessors. [passage omitted]

The most remarkable aspect of the current visit, diplomats point out, is the fact that he was accorded an official state reception without the formal diplomatic relations usually required for such visits. [passage omitted]

Since his arrival on Friday [1 December], bilateral trade and technology exchange has been a major feature of the premier's talks, which also focused on the Angolan ceasefire impasse, and the coming independence of Namibia.

The South African visit turned the capital into a festival arena for the day—a public holiday—with the South African flag virtually covering the city.

Particularly impressive was the faultless playing of the SA national anthem at the airport and the display of the two largest imaginable South African flags—possibly fourteen metres in length—flown from President Houphouet-Boigny's state guest house.

The visit is believed to have broken, even if only partially, a political logjam which previously inhibited South Africa's diplomatic relations in Francophone Africa.

Talks 'Highly Successful'

MB0212063089 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0600 GMT 2 Dec 89

[From the "Good Morning South Africa" program]

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk heads for home today after what has been described as highly successful talks with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

Before he leaves, President de Klerk is expected to hold a news conference in Yamoussoukro.

The South African party was welcomed with open arms by the people of the Ivory Coast yesterday. Thousands of people lined the streets to catch a glimpse of the cavalcade. Most were very vocal in their greetings for the visiting South Africans.

Political observers say President de Klerk and President Houphouet-Boigny achieved a good understanding in talks, ranging from issues affecting southern Africa to bilateral relations between their two countries.

The talks lasted longer than planned, despite President Houphouet-Boigny's ill-health following a bout of malaria.

In a statement released yesterday, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who, with his deputy, Mr Leon Wessels, accompanied President de Klerk, said they had discussed the possibilities of peace in southern African and Angola, in particular. President Houphouet-Boigny has shown personal interest in developments in the Angolan peace process.

He also reportedly discussed the latest developments in Europe and the effects these would have in the changing position of the Soviet Union.

De Klerk: Talks 'Frank, Open'

*AB0212120789 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT
2 Dec 89.*

[Text] Yamoussoukro, Dec 2 (AFP)—South African President Frederick de Klerk left Ivory Coast for Johannesburg early Saturday after what he called "frank, open and far-ranging" talks with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The two leaders concentrated on southern African developments in their two rounds of talks, which lasted a total seven and a half hours.

It was Mr. de Klerk's first visit to a black African country since he took office on September 20.

He arrived in Ivory Coast's political capital late Friday with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and a delegation of 120 people, about half of them journalists.

The discussions covered Angola and Mozambique, where South Africa has in the past backed rebels fighting the post-independence governments.

Ivory Coast has played a diplomatic role in ongoing attempts to bring about an Angolan peace settlement.

Mr. de Klerk told reporters Saturday that he and Mr. Houphouet-Boigny also discussed practical matters such as wildlife conservation and possible South African contribution toward development of mining expertise in Ivory Coast.

They also considered the recent, rapid developments toward political and economic reform in the East European communist nations and possible repercussions for Africa.

Mr. de Klerk had no news on Nelson Mandela, the jailed paramount leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC) anti-apartheid movement, but repeated that "he will be released as soon as possible."

He said the aim of the current reform programme of his government was "a totally new dispensation in which all South Africans can be free."

Mr. de Klerk added that the governments of South Africa and Ivory Coast had had good relations in recent years and foresaw increased trade cooperation.

Mr. de Klerk, who is the third South African leader to visit Ivory Coast, said it would be among the first African countries to establish official diplomatic relations with Pretoria, when conditions permitted.

On the pan-African Organization of African Unity (OAU) he stressed Pretoria's desire to normalize relations with as many African states as possible.

Eventual OAU membership "will flow naturally," the president said.

Concludes Visit, Meets Press

*AB0212165889 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] South African President F.W. de Klerk has just ended his visit to Yamoussoukro. He left our political and administrative capital about 1000 [GMT]. During the news conference that he gave shortly before departure, the South African head of state disclosed that his talks with President Houphouet-Boigny were very frank and centered on current issues in Africa, in particular on the situation in southern Africa. One of our special correspondents, Paul Alfred Kadio, reports on this visit:

[Kadio] During this fruitful visit, Presidents de Klerk and Houphouet-Boigny held frank and open talks on the international situation. The South African head of state said he was leaving Yamoussoukro very satisfied with this short friendly and working visit.

Two major rounds of talks were held between the two statesmen. The second round of talks ended very late last night—at 0100 [GMT]. In the introductory explanation at the 50-minute news conference he held this morning, President de Klerk also said he was very impressed by the warm and enthusiastic welcome given by the people. He was also highly impressed by the socioeconomic and cultural projects of the city of Yamoussoukro and in particular, the Our Lady of Peace Basilica and the colleges. According to President de Klerk, this visit is part of the decades of fruitful contacts between South Africa and Ivory Coast:

[Begin De Klerk recording in English followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French; processed from English] I found my discussions with President Houphouet-Boigny extremely interesting. The discussions were frank, open, and far-ranging. They ranged from important, practical matters of common interest between our two countries, such as wildlife conservation, required expertise and technology with regard to the possibility of mining in this country, to an in-depth discussion on the effects of what is happening in Europe, with result to Africa. And I have had the advantage to listen to the interpretation of the leader of this country, President Houphouet-Boigny, with his rich experience also [words indistinct].

After this visit, I have no doubt that the positive and constructive interaction, contact, and dialogue between our two countries will continue, and that such contacts will definitively make a positive contribution for good relationships in Africa and southern Africa. It was a great pleasure for me to meet the doyen, the very senior leader of Africa, who has over such a long period played a very, very important role in the history of this continent. And I thank President Houphouet-Boigny and his government for the very kind reception. [end recording]

[Kadjo] De Klerk and Houphouet-Boigny have worked for the triumph of dialogue. Their talks were frank and open. Addressing the press this morning, the South African head of state answered several questions put to him by national and international journalists. The first question put to him was: Can we envisage, and how soon, diplomatic relations between Ivory Coast and South Africa? This is what Mr de Klerk answered:

[Begin De Klerk recording] We will have to wait until such a development realizes itself. I will like to say, however, I do not think that it is a dream. I think it can become a reality. But I do not [words indistinct] the government of President Houphouet-Boigny and do not want to make specific (?dates). We have been cooperating closely over a number of [words indistinct] pretty well-known and also publicly that we have such contacts and personally I tried [words indistinct] of normalizing relationship throughout Africa, wherever and whenever it is possible and I have no doubt that in that context, the Ivory Coast, obviously, will be one of such possibilities where this can be realized. [end recording]

[Kadjo] Another area of concern is the release of Nelson Mandela, the only link that is missing in the chain of reforms currently being embarked upon by South Africa.

[Begin De Klerk recording] I must say, first of all, that the situation with regard to Mr Mandela was also discussed with President Houphouet-Boigny. I have no news for you this morning in that regard. The South African Government is constantly reviewing the position of Mr Mandela and as when it is possible, he will be released. I am, however, not prepared to speculate upon the moment and time when Mr Mandela will be released. [end recording]

[Kadjo] The journalists asked several other questions on Europe, Africa, and the world, for example questions on the eventual admission of South Africa into the OAU, the state of the cooperation between South Africa and the other African countries, current reforms in South Africa—too fast or not enough—questions that we shall report on further in our subsequent broadcasts.

Further on News Conference

*AB0212205989 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] South African President F.W. de Klerk has just ended his visit to Yamoussoukro. He left our political and administrative capital about 1000 [GMT]. During the news conference that he gave shortly before his departure, the South African head of state disclosed that his talks with President Houphouet-Boigny were very frank and centered on current issues in Africa, in particular on the situation in southern Africa. One of our special correspondents, Paul Alfred Kadjo, reports on this visit: [passage omitted]

[Kadjo] Previous South African leaders—Vorster, Botha, and now De Klerk—have come to Yamoussoukro to learn from the source of African wisdom. But what will De Klerk do with the recommendations given by the doyen of the African heads of state in solving the South Africa problem?

[Begin De Klerk recording in English followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French; processed from English] Let me say first that part of President Houphouet-Boigny's wisdom is not to try to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa. He was in no way prescriptive, and, as a matter of fact, my overall impression was that he realizes that we have a very complicated situation in South Africa and that he accepts that South Africans must find their own solution. As far as my predecessors are concerned, each one of them made their very particular contribution toward the process of reforms and [word indistinct]. Mr Vorster was the father of the policy that we must [words indistinct] also into Africa. Mr Botha initiated very important reforms, especially in the last 10 years. This made my task easier, and I can now accept the challenge to lead the country into a situation where, through dialogue and negotiation, we can bring about a totally new dispensation in which all South Africans will be free. [end recording]

[Kadjo] Important reforms are currently taking place in South Africa for the gradual elimination of apartheid. The changes are seen as too fast in the views of some people, and not fast enough for others. Is President de Klerk caught between two fires? What does he think about that?

[Begin De Klerk recording] Well, let me first say that I do not see [words indistinct] I also do not feel that I am caught between fires. Inasmuch as there are fires, we intend to put them out. It is true that there are elements who feel that we might be moving too fast. There are

other elements who feel that we might be moving too slow. No government can at any time satisfy everybody. What is important is that I have no doubt in my mind that the overwhelming majority of South Africans are supporters of the process which has started in South Africa. There is a spirit of hope, and people are reaching out to each other in South Africa. Great progress is being made, and this is being recognized across the world. We will not allow elements, who would not like us to succeed, to upset this positive process. [end recording]

[Kadjo] The Yamoussoukro visit has come to an end. We are on the path of dialogue and peace. Can we have any hope, with the visit of President de Klerk, that we can now see the final end of apartheid in South Africa? Why can we not believe in this?

Foreign Minister on 'Dialogue' With South Africa

AB0212154089 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
1 Dec 89 pp 27-29

["Exclusive interview" with Foreign Minister Simeon Ake by Honorine Yaoua Kouma on policy of dialogue with the Republic of South Africa (RSA); date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kouma] Mr Minister, can we know the development of the dialogue between Ivory Coast and South Africa?

[Ake] What I can tell you, first, is that our country is deeply committed to peace, which has become, as the president is fond of saying, a second religion for Ivory Coast. The best way to achieve this peace remains, in our view, the path of dialogue, that of negotiation and exchange of views. [passage omitted] You asked me about the development of the dialogue between Ivory Coast and South Africa. We have had contacts with South Africa at the highest levels because the head of state has on several occasions received top white South African officials as well as diplomatic officials of the African National Congress [ANC], with whom he has maintained close contacts. Ivory Coast has never hidden these contacts, whose main objective is to serve the cause of peace.

[Kouma] Mr Minister, may we know these contacts the President has had?

[Ake] He has had close contacts with people like Vorster and Botha, as well as Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, who visited him on several occasions in Ivory Coast. He has also received aides that Mr Tambo used to send to him. The last black South African [ANC] official who came to Ivory Coast was, may his soul rest in peace, John MacCarthy. The President received him. His mission was to prepare the visit which Oliver himself was to pay. Unfortunately, he died suddenly in Zambia and President Tambo is presently ill in London. The visit could not take place. I can also cite the contacts the president has had with the African nationalists, in particular the Namibians.

We have been maintaining contacts with South Africa, but during these contacts, what could the president of the Republic, who is a man of peace and dialogue, and his aides have told these South African whites or blacks? They must have told them to do everything to contribute to creating the conditions for peace in South Africa and by so doing, for peace in Africa. As for the whites, they have been urged to recognize the rights of the black majority, to restore the blacks their human dignity, as free and equal citizens of the Republic of South Africa. We tried to make them understand the need to put an end to the acts of oppression against the black majority, to their policy of Bantustanization, to discriminatory measures under which South African blacks cannot move freely in their own country or live in certain areas of the cities where they reside. Finally, we urged them to release all the political prisoners and to end the state of emergency and the executions. In our way, we tried to make the white South Africans understand all these points. As for the blacks, we have been encouraging them, while understanding the reason for their fight, not to reject true dialogue to end their tragedy.

Therefore, this dialogue has been progressing, and the desired result, namely, the end of apartheid and conditions for peace in South Africa, seems relatively near in our view, even though there are still enormous difficulties that must be overcome in order to restore confidence between the two major components of South African society, whose harmonious coexistence is a condition for peace in that country.

The prospects for the settlement of this question are better and we have great hope that we shall finally be able to end apartheid if we encourage men of good will in South Africa who are opposed to apartheid and believe, as we do, that that policy must be abolished, that it is a mistake on the part of the white minority, and that it must be eliminated so that all South Africans, whatever their origin, their race, their belief, or their condition, meet like brothers of the same nation. [passage omitted]

[Kouma] Mr Minister, what do you expect to gain from the visit of the South African president, Mr Frederik de Klerk?

[Ake] I will first of all say that Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and De Klerk do not know each other. However, without trying to be a soothsayer, I think that a great understanding will result from their meeting because judging from his statement, President de Klerk is determined to end apartheid.

By making a point to pay his foreign visit to the president of the Republic, President de Klerk, as the new president of South Africa, is certainly paying tribute to this African statesman and world leader who was the first to have suggested the path of dialogue to end apartheid in South Africa. The visit might also be an opportunity to seek his advice, as many heads of state and other political leaders have done in coming to him. The president will offer his advice with great pleasure because the policy being implemented by Mr de Klerk is

in line with what President Houphouet-Boigny expects from white South African leaders or political officials, namely, to have the courage and the desire to make the decisions that are necessary to begin implementing reforms to end apartheid. It is not an easy task. What else do we expect from this visit? I do not know... But President de Klerk is the leader of a state with which we do not have official diplomatic relations although we do have some contacts. If he can make the best use of the advice which the president will surely give him toward restoring peace in South Africa, and restoring the dignity of his black brothers; if he can learn from this advice so as to actually end apartheid, that is, any policy based on skin color, then I think it will be useful for him to come and see the president.

[Kouma] Is it an easy task, Mr Minister?

[Ake] His task is not an easy one. But we must encourage him to pursue that path. And we think that he will certainly find people prepared to listen to him among the black majority. I want our South African brothers to understand us. What we want to see in South Africa is what we have been able to achieve in Ivory Coast under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny: peace in friendliness with all our neighbors, peace in a confident, brotherly cooperation with all African countries. South

Africa certainly has a role to play, not the role it played in the past as a country oppressing the majority of its people and violating the sovereignty of its neighbors. It should play the role of a country where whites and blacks, Coloreds and Indians can contribute to consolidating peace and progress on the continent, because—and there is no shame in stating this—South Africa certainly has extremely competent cadres, like those that we bring from the north, and they can at least help their neighbors in their development efforts.

In conclusion, I think, while condemning apartheid and urging its rapid elimination through peaceful means, we must, as Africans, stop beating about the bush and abandon the recriminations of the past. We must draw up a new strategy aimed at accelerating the current process in South Africa. We are deeply convinced that we can influence events in South Africa. The example of the United States is edifying in this regard. In fact, nobody can deny the fact that the massive presence of Africans in the United States, after their countries gained independence, has contributed to the development of that great country of democracy where racial discrimination, although not institutionalized, was a reality, and today things have changed greatly over there.... They can also change in South Africa, if we want.

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5 Dec 1989

